CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM
USER'S MANUAL

Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the carbon monoxide alarm.

CO gas is an odorless, tasteless and colorless gas that can kill.

Do not relay on this Alarm to be final safety, if you suspect presence of CO immediately open windows and doors and vacate the property. Contact your local authority. Please take a few minutes to thoroughly read this user's guide and save for future reference.

Product view

Features/Specification

Features:

·Loud 85 Decibel alarm.
·Permanent carbon monoxide sensor.
·Powered by DC9V Battery.
·The alarm sound pattern is three short alarm beeps. The red LED will flash while in alarm mode.
·One 'chirp' every 30 seconds about is an indication that the battery is low(need replacement)(green LED still flashes once every 30 seconds about).
·Test button to test the unit electronics and verifies proper unit operation.
·Alarm memory feature: If the unit ever alarms, you can find out by keeping the test button pressed, green LED will flashes three times every second continuously if let the button is un-pressed, the sound and led will stop alarm.
·**Green and red LED** lights that indicate normal operation and alarm status.
·The unit will sound 'chirp' and red LED flashes once as power up.
·.In 90 secs. After the batteries installed, the unit start to detect CO.

Green LED: The green LED flashes every 30 seconds to indicate the unit is operating properly.

Red LED: When a dangerous level of carbon monoxide is detected the red LED will flashes and the alarm pattern will sound.

The CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) alarm monitors the air for the presence of CO. The alarm will sound and be accompanied by the flashing red LED light when there are high levels of CO present.

CAUTION: This alarm will only indicate the presence of monoxide at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may present at other area.

Specification:

Power Supply: DC9V batteries.

Sensitivity & Time: 30ppm, alarms not activate within 120minutes
50ppm, alarms within 60~90 minutes
100ppm, alarms within 10~40 minutes
300ppm, alarms within 3 minutes

Standby Current: <50uA; Alarm Current: <50mA Operation Ambient Condition: 5~40^{0}C, 20~90%R.H.

Installation Instructions

Step1

Installation Guide:

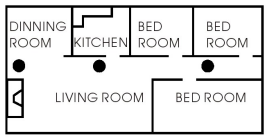
IMPORTANT: THIS ALARM MUST BE MOUNTED ON A WALL. INSTALL ONLY AS DETAILED!

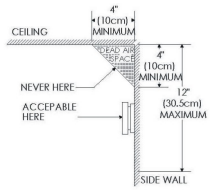
A. Recommended Installation Locations:

We recommend the installation of a CO Alarm in the following locations.

For maximum protection we suggest an alarm be installed on each level of a multilevel home including every bedroom, hallways, finished attics and basements. Put alarm at both ends of bedroom hallway or large room if hallway or room is more than 30ft. (9.1m) long. If you have only one alarm, ensure it is placed in the hallway outside of the main sleeping area, or in the main bedroom. Verify the alarm can be heard in all sleeping areas.

Locate an alarm in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. The closed door may prevent the alarm from waking the sleeper. Mounting the alarm on the ceiling in the center of the room places it closest to all points in the room. Ceiling mounting is preferred in ordinary residential construction. When mounting an alarm on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 4" (10cm) from the side wall (see Diagram A). If installing the alarm on the wall, at a minimum of 4" (10cm) and a maximum of 12" (30.5cm) below the ceiling (see Diagram below).





B. Where Not to Install:

Do not install in garages, kitchens, furnace rooms or bathrooms! INSTALL AT LEAST 15 FEET AWAY FROM ANY FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE.

Do not install within 3ft(0.9m) of the following: The door to a kitchen, or a bathroom that contains a Tub or shower, forced air ducts used for heating or cooling, ceiling or whole house ventilating fans, or other high air flow areas. Avoid excessively dusty, dirty or greasy areas. Dust, grease or household chemicals contaminate the alarm's sensors, causing it to not operate properly.

Place the alarm where drapes or other objects will not block the sensor. CO must be able to reach the sensors to accurately detect these conditions. Do not install in peaks of vaulted ceiling, 'A' frame ceilings or gabled roofs. Keep out of damp and humid areas.

Install at least one foot away from fluorescent lights, electronic noise may cause nuisance alarms. Extreme temperatures will affect the sensitivity of the CO Alarm. Do not install in areas where the temperature is colder than 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4.4 Celsius) or hotter than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 Celsius). Place away from doors and windows that open to the outside.

Step 2

Mounting Instructions:

1. Remove the mounting bracket from the back of the alarm by twisting the alarm, then pull out the tab between battery and battery contact to activate the battery.
2. After selecting the proper location for your CO Alarm, drilling two Ø5.0mm holes in the ceiling or wall vertically with the distance of 60mm and inserting two plastic roles into the holes, then attaching the bracket to the plastic role with the arrow down to the ground and screwing tightly two screws in the two roles.
3. Aligning the arrow on the back of the alarm with the arrow on the bracket, then snap the alarm on the bracket by twisting the alarm. (If anyone of the batteries is not installed, the alarm can not be twisted onto the bracket.)

Step 3

Testing the Alarm

CAUTION: Due to the loudness (85 decibels) of the alarm, always stand an arms length away from the unit when testing.

The test button has one purpose. It tests the unit's electronics during CO alarm. After installation, TEST THE UNITS ELECTRONICS by pressing the test button for five seconds. A series of beeps will sound.

The unit needs to be tested weekly! If at anytime it does not perform as described, verify power is connected correctly and that the battery doesn't need replacing. Clean dust and other buildup off the unit. If it still doesn't operate properly contact supplier of the Alarm.

Operation Instructions

Test Feature

Pressing the test button for several seconds to test unit's electronics. The alarm will sound and LED will be flash.

Alarm Memory Feature

If you leave home for long period of time and in your absence the alarm has been activated, the unit will memories the activation. On your return press the button for several seconds, green LED will flashes once every seconds and this will indicate that the alarm has been activated during your absence. You should immediately ventilate the house check, investigate and fix the cause of the possible CO presence. Pressing the button again, the unit will return to normal condition or return to normal condition in one minute automatically.

LED indicator Operation

Red LED

Red Led will flash in conjunction with the alarm beep; this indicates the presence of CO gas.

Green LED

Green LED flashes once every 30 seconds about to indicate proper operation. For low battery the beep is more of a chirp.

What To Do If The Alarm Sounds

If alarm sound

1) Immediately open windows and doors ventilate the premises.
2) Call your emergency services.
3) Immediately move to fresh air – outdoors or by an open door/window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises nor move away from the open door/window until the emergency services have arrived, the premises have been ventilated, the cause of CO Detected and isolated and your alarm has come to its normal condition.

Never restart the source of a CO problem until it has been fixed. NEVER IGNORE THE ALARM!

The CO sensor sensitivity and setting is:

50ppm, within 60 to 90 minutes;

100ppm, within 10 to 40 minutes;

300ppm, within 3 minutes.

This carbon monoxide alarm is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect any other gas.

Fire departments, most utility companies will perform CO inspections, some may charge for this service.

Battery Replacement

When then has run down the unit will 'chirp' one time. This cycle will occur once every 30 seconds.

CAUTION: YOUR ALARM IS SEALED AND THE COVER IS NOT REMOVABLE!

To replace the battery you must first remove the alarm from the mounting bracket, then replace the battery with 9V PP3, 6LR61 6F22 carbon or alkaline battery .

After installing or changing the battery, reinstall your alarm. Test your alarm by using the test button and check that the green LED flashing once every 30 seconds.

Always Replace with good quality battery.

General Maintenance

To keep your CO Alarm in good working order, please follow these simple steps:

·Verify the unit's alarm and LED light operation by pushing the test button once a week.

·Remove the unit from mounting bracket and vacuum the alarm cover and vents with a soft brush attachment once a month to remove dust and dirt. **REINSTALL IMMMEDIATELY AFTER CLEANING AND THEN TEST USING THE TEST/RESET BUTTON!**

·Never use detergents or other solvents to clean the unit.

·Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, or other aerosols near the CO Alarm.

Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with the sensor's ability to detect CO. Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside. This action will void your warranty.

WARNING: Reinstall the CO Alarm as soon as possible to ensure continuous protection.

When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminates are used, the area must be well ventilated. The following substances can affect the CO sensor and may cause false alarms and damage to the sensor: Methane, propane, iso-butane, iso-propanol, ethyl acetate, hydrogen sulfide dioxides, and alcohol based products, paints, thinner, solvents, adhesives, hair spray, after shave, perfume, and some other cleaning agents.

Carbon Monoxide Safety Information

General CO Information

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, and tasteless poison gas that can be fatal when inhaled. CO inhibits the blood's capacity to carry oxygen.

Possible Source

CO can be produced when burning any fossil fuel: gasoline, propane, natural gas, oil and wood .It can be produced by any fuel-burning appliance that is malfunctioning, improperly installed, or not ventilated correctly. Possible sources include furnaces, gas range/stoves, gas clothes dryers, water heaters, portable fuel Burning space heaters, fireplace, wood-burning, stoves and certain, swimming pool heaters, Blocked chimney or Disconnected vent pipes, and a loose or cracked furnace exchanger can also cause CO. Vehicles and other combustion Engines running in a attached garage and using a charcoal/gas grill or hibachi in an enclosed area are all possible sources of CO.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations: Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel-burning appliances caused by outdoor ambient conditions such as: Wind direction and/or velocity, including high gusts of wind heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles), negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans, simultaneous operation of limited internal air, vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters, obstructions in, or unconventional, vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations, extended operation of unvented fuel-burning devices(range, oven, fire-place, etc),temperature inversions which can trap exhaust gasses near the ground, car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

CO Safety Tips

Every year have the heating system, vents, chimney and flue inspected and cleaned by a qualified technician. Always install appliances according to manufacturer's instructions and adhere to local building codes. Most appliances should be installed by professionals and inspected after installation. Regularly examine vents and chimneys or improper connections, visible rust, or stains, and check for cracks in furnace heat exchangers. Verify the color of flame on pilot lights and burners is blue. A yellow or orange flame is a sign that the fuel is not burning completely. Teach all household members. What the alarm sounds like and how to respond.

Symptoms of CO poisoning

Initial carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, severe headaches, nausea, vomiting and disorientation. Everyone is susceptible but experts agree that unborn babies, pregnant women, senior citizens and people with heart or respiratory problems are especially vulnerable. If symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are experienced seek medical attention immediately. CO poisoning can be determined by a carboxyhemoglobin test.

The following symptoms are related to CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING and should be discussed with ALL members of the household:

1. **Mild Exposure:** Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue (often described as 'Flu-like' symptoms).
2. **Medium Exposure**: Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heat rate.
3. **Extreme Exposure:** Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio respiratory failure, death.

The above levels of exposure relate to healthy adults. Levels differ for those at high risk. Exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide can be fatal or cause permanent damage and disabilities. Many cases of reported carbon monoxide poisoning indicate that while victims are aware they are not well, they become so disoriented they are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building, or calling for assistance. Also, young children and household pets may be the first effected. Familiarization with the effects of each level is important.